

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

The Medical Research Institute in Sofia

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1. Prior to 1951, the TNISI (Tsentralen Nauchno Izledovatel'ski Stomatologicheskii Institut; Central Scientific Institute for Stomatological Research), founded in 1948 and located at No. 48 Stalin Street in Sofia, cared for out-patients only. In 1951, a new building was added on Denkoglou Street to supplement the four rooms on Stalin Street, and from that time the Institute became a center for post-graduate medical studies. Only practitioners who have been working for a minimum of three years are accepted as students, and priority is given to Party members and those who can prove special ability.
2. The Institute has four departments, as follows:
 - a. Surgical;
 - b. Therapeutical;
 - c. Orthodontal; and
 - d. X-ray.

In addition, the Institute has a research laboratory and a library.
3. The Institute's director holds a degree in medicine and in dental surgery. His administrative assistant is a dental surgeon. Each department is headed by a chief dental surgeon and two assistants. In 1951, there were 15 post-graduate students at the Institute.
4. The Institute possesses the following equipment:
 - a. Nine new dental chairs, manufactured by the factory at Karlovo which formerly repaired airplanes;

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- b. Eight Czech drills, manufactured by the Georgi Dimitrov (formerly Kolben-Danek) Factory in Prague in 1948;
- c. One Czech Unit (sic) universal drill, received in 1948;
- d. One Siemens and one Ritter X-ray apparatus which were taken over in 1949 when all duplicate equipment of this type was confiscated from private owners; and
- e. Four or five old Zeiss microscopes.

5. A small hospital and clinic are attached to the Institute.

Miscellaneous Medical Information

6. Dental equipment is supplied as follows:
- a. Dental cement, from the Spofa Factory in Czechoslovakia; this item is of inferior quality;
 - b. Amalgam and drugs, from the Galenus Factory of Sofia;
 - c. Wippla material for dental crowns, from domestic sources;
 - d. Gold, from the Desap Government Store upon a doctor's prescription;
 - e. Drills, from Czechoslovakia and the USSR; the Czech product is of good quality, but the Soviet product breaks very easily;
 - f. Agfa X-ray films, from Eastern Germany;
 - g. False teeth, from Czechoslovakia, the USSR, and Israel; the Soviet-made teeth tend to break; and
 - h. Bandages, from the Opus Enterprise of Sofia.
7. The Desap Store located at No. 3 Idanov Street in Sofia buys and sells gold, with the exception of gold coins. It pays 800 leva for one gram of 22 carat gold and sells it at 1,400 leva. The store is permitted to buy any quantity of gold, but it may not pay more than 40,000 leva in cash; when larger sums are involved, a check covering the balance is made out, but the bank usually blocks part of this sum.
8. The two largest drug factories in Bulgaria are located at Ilyantsi, near Sofia:
- a. Galenus, which produces synthetic medicines only, employs approximately 6,000 workers; and
 - b. Farmaprom, which makes organic preparations, comprises six enterprises which were formerly privately owned and employs approximately 400 workers.
9. Medical equipment is produced by a factory located at Ustrem (N 42-02, E 26-26), near Plovdiv.
10. At the end of 1951, there were 2,500 dental practitioners in Bulgaria; this is an increase of 1,000 over 1945.

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